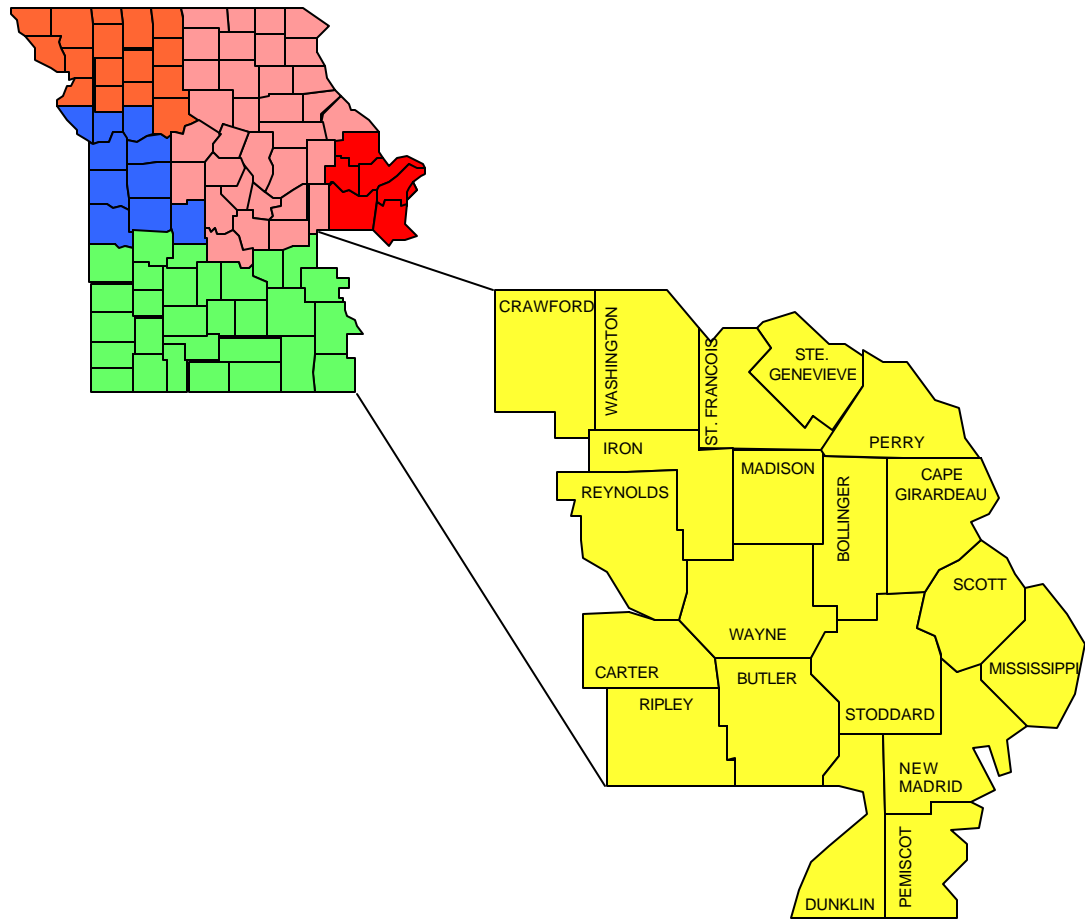


Southeast HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the Southeast HIV Region

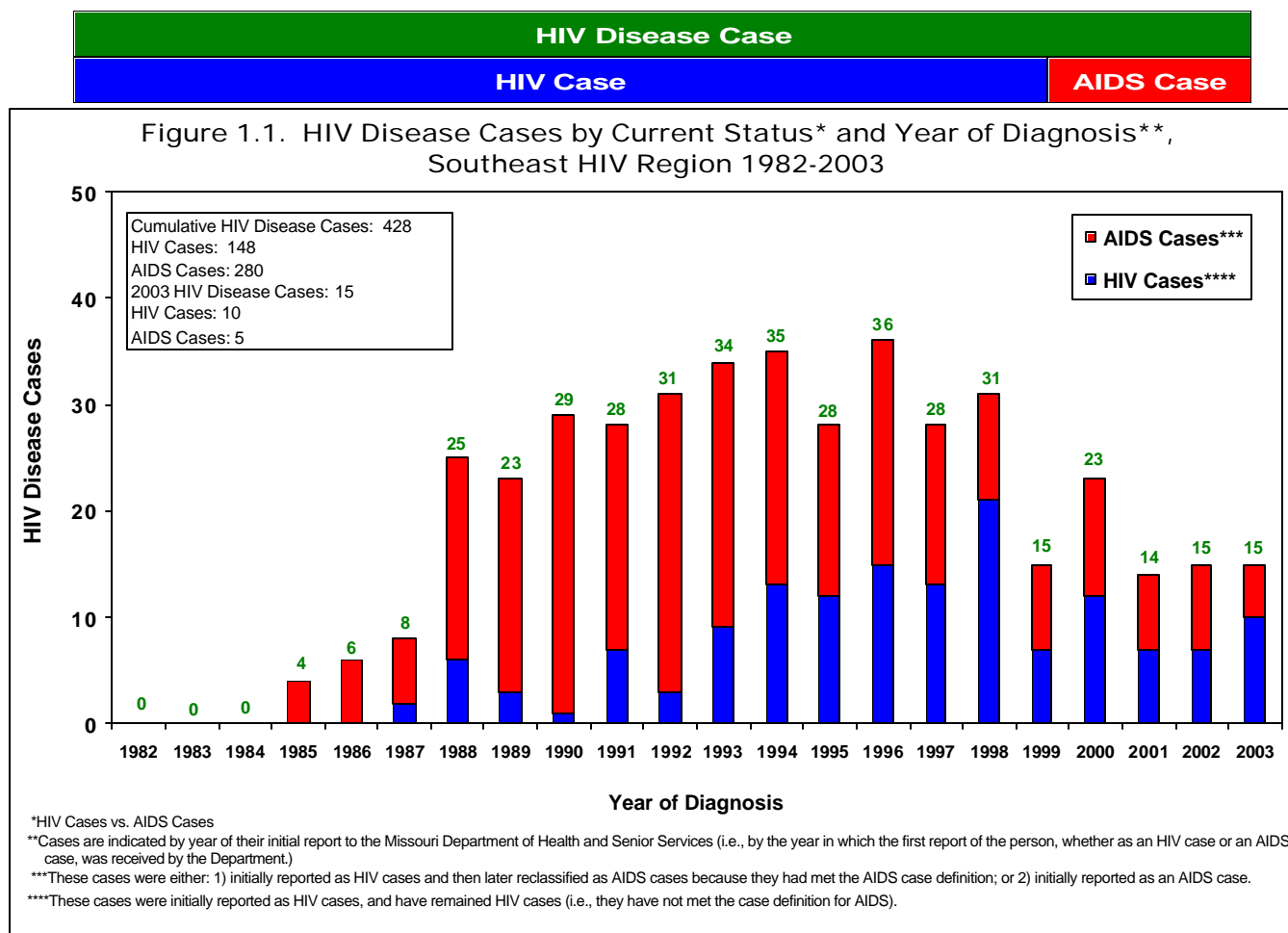
County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Hispanic		Total	
Bollinger County	11,763	97.8%	25	0.2%	87	0.7%	26	0.2%	68	0.6%	12,029	100.0%
Butler County	37,663	92.2%	2,132	5.2%	227	0.6%	183	0.4%	412	1.0%	40,867	100.0%
Cape Girardeau County	63,290	92.1%	3,624	5.3%	248	0.4%	533	0.8%	624	0.9%	68,693	100.0%
Carter County	5,739	96.6%	5	0.1%	80	1.3%	6	0.1%	72	1.2%	5,941	100.0%
Crawford County	22,408	98.3%	33	0.1%	99	0.4%	44	0.2%	176	0.8%	22,804	100.0%
Dunklin County	29,388	88.6%	2,879	8.7%	104	0.3%	94	0.3%	824	2.5%	33,155	100.0%
Iron County	10,348	96.7%	167	1.6%	36	0.3%	10	0.1%	62	0.6%	10,697	100.0%
Madison County	11,599	98.3%	15	0.1%	30	0.3%	34	0.3%	66	0.6%	11,800	100.0%
Mississippi County	10,463	77.9%	2,757	20.5%	33	0.2%	16	0.1%	129	1.0%	13,427	100.0%
New Madrid County	16,442	83.2%	3,035	15.4%	37	0.2%	28	0.1%	183	0.9%	19,760	100.0%
Pemiscot County	14,386	71.8%	5,259	26.2%	51	0.3%	57	0.3%	315	1.6%	20,047	100.0%
Perry County	17,808	98.2%	33	0.2%	42	0.2%	122	0.7%	93	0.5%	18,132	100.0%
Reynolds County	6,398	95.6%	35	0.5%	86	1.3%	13	0.2%	55	0.8%	6,689	100.0%
Ripley County	13,127	97.2%	6	0.0%	179	1.3%	32	0.2%	132	1.0%	13,509	100.0%
Scott County	35,442	87.7%	4,246	10.5%	113	0.3%	96	0.2%	448	1.1%	40,422	100.0%
St. Francois County	53,494	96.1%	1,126	2.0%	196	0.4%	187	0.3%	447	0.8%	55,641	100.0%
Ste. Genevieve County	17,491	98.0%	128	0.7%	53	0.3%	29	0.2%	132	0.7%	17,842	100.0%
Stoddard County	28,915	97.3%	270	0.9%	118	0.4%	31	0.1%	231	0.8%	29,705	100.0%
Washington County	22,286	95.5%	578	2.5%	155	0.7%	37	0.2%	170	0.7%	23,344	100.0%
Wayne County	12,951	97.7%	22	0.2%	77	0.6%	19	0.1%	65	0.5%	13,259	100.0%
Region Totals	441,401	92.4%	26,375	5.5%	2,051	0.4%	1,597	0.3%	4,704	1.0%	477,763	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Total numbers and percentages include "Other/Unknown" race/ethnicity not shown on table.

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem*

- Figure 1.1 depicts reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial diagnosis. Through 2003, a total of 428 HIV Disease cases have been diagnosed in residents in the Southeast HIV Region. Of 428 HIV Disease cases, 280 (65.4%) have met the case definition for AIDS and were categorized as AIDS cases and 148 (34.6%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and were categorized as HIV** cases.
- In 2003***, 15 new HIV Disease cases were diagnosed and reported for the first time to public health officials. This was the same number of cases diagnosed in 2002****. Of 15 newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, 5 (33.3%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 meet the case definition for AIDS and were categorized as AIDS cases. The remaining 10 (66.7%) cases that were initially diagnosed in 2003 have not met the case definition for AIDS, and were categorized as HIV cases. Since 2002***, the number of new AIDS cases decreased by three and the number of new HIV cases increased by three.



* Data are presented in this section by date of diagnosis and date of report. The number of cases reported by date of diagnosis are adjusted to compensate for reporting delays. For a more detailed explanation of these issues see "What's New for 2003" in the "Guidelines for Interpreting the 2003 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri" section of the profile.

** When reference is made to HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, this means HIV cases diagnosed during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, which later in the year became AIDS cases, are not included (instead they are included among the AIDS cases that progressed to AIDS in 2003).

***The number of cases for 2003 are adjusted for delayed reporting.

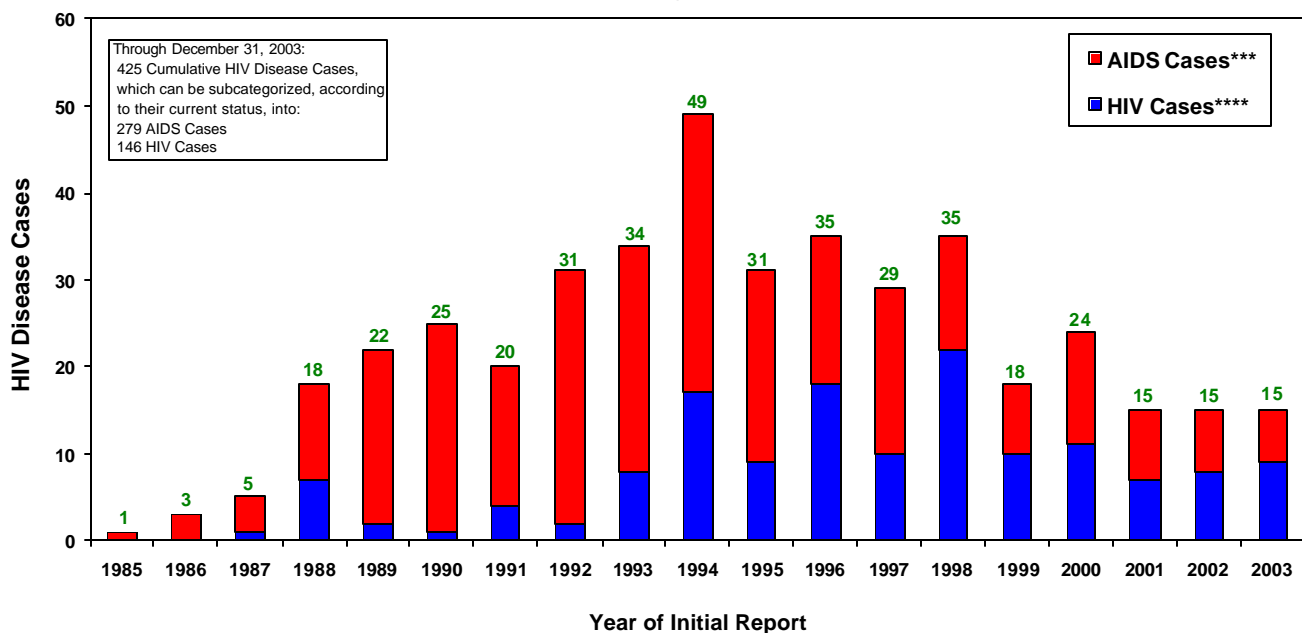
****2002 numbers were generated by date of diagnosis, but are not adjusted for delayed reporting.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

- Figure 1.2 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received).
- From 1985 through 2003, a total of 425 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southeast HIV Region. Of these 425 HIV Disease cases, 279 (65.6%) have met the case definition for AIDS and were categorized as AIDS cases and 146 (34.4%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and were categorized as HIV cases; 9 HIV cases were reported in 2003.
- In 2003, 15 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials.



Figure 1.2. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**, Southeast HIV Region, 1985-2003



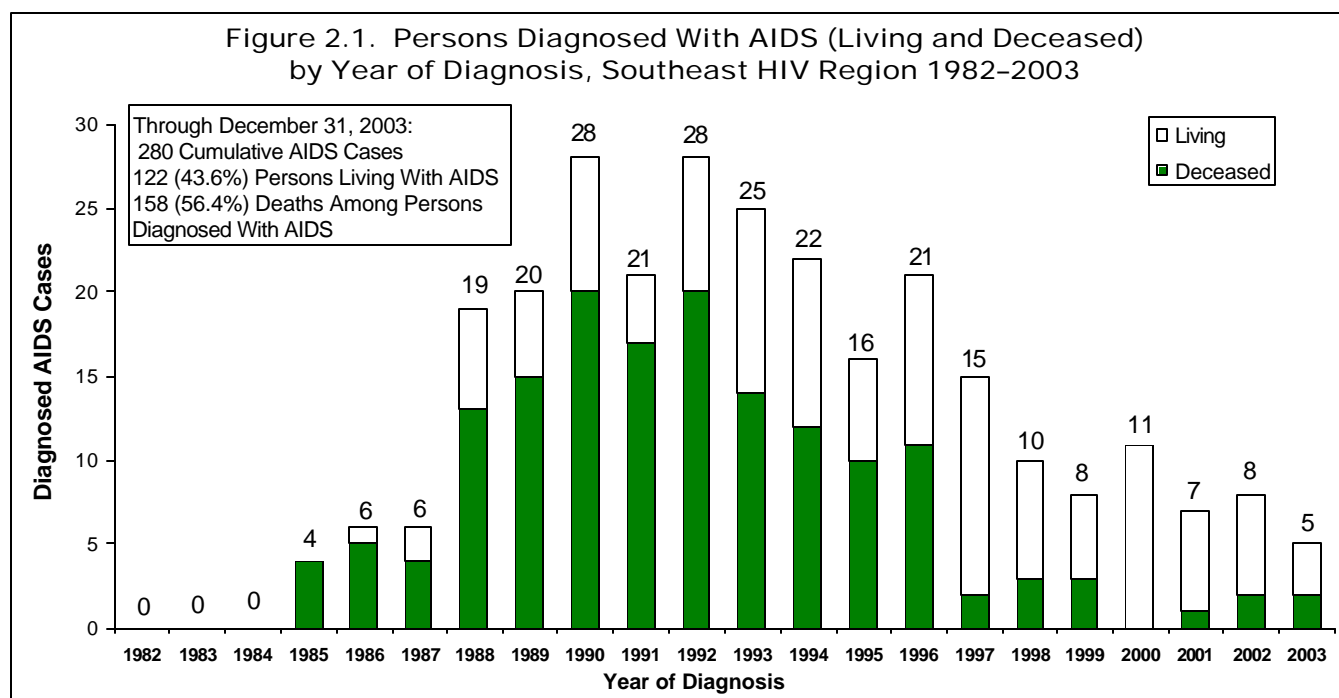
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the Department.)

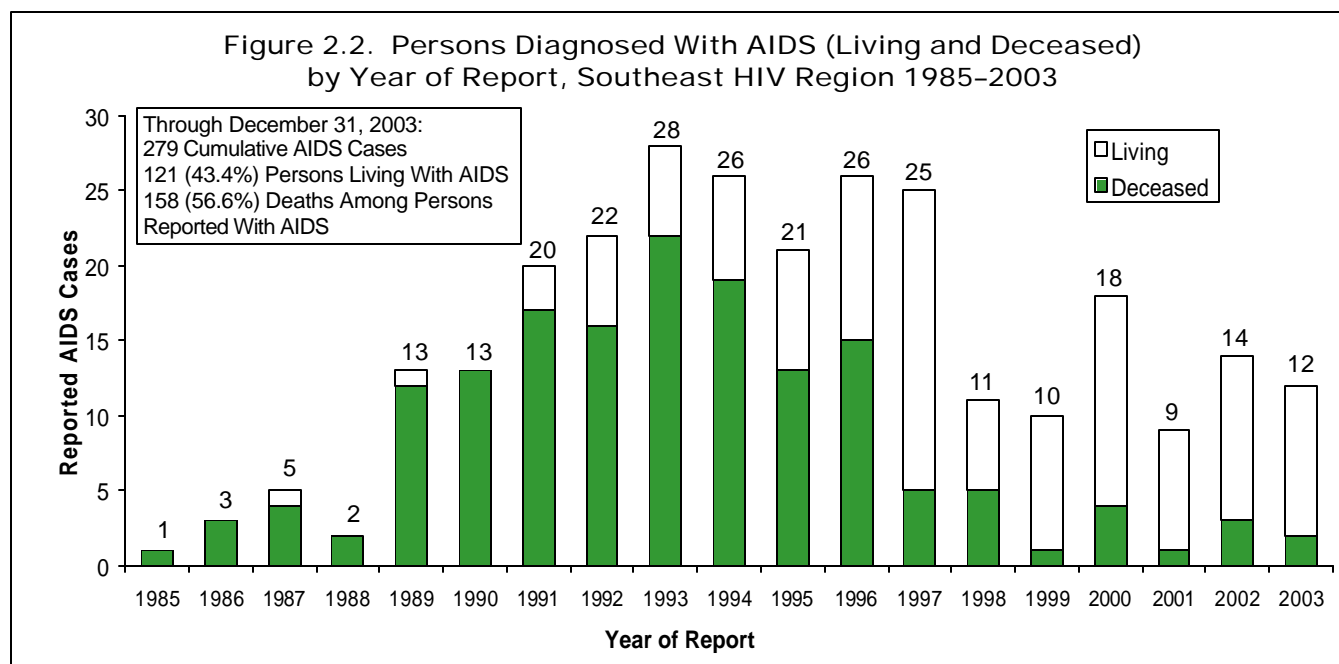
***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

- Figure 2.1 depicts persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of diagnosis. Of 280 cumulative cases, 158 (56.4%) cases are known to have died and 122 (43.6%) are living.
- In 2003, five newly diagnosed AIDS cases were reported for the Southeast HIV Region as compared to eight newly diagnosed cases for 2002. This was a decrease of three cases, or 37.5%, between 2002 and 2003.



- Figure 2.2 shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report. Of 279 cumulative cases, 158 (56.6%) cases are known to have died and 121 (43.4%) are living.
- In 2003, 12 AIDS cases were reported. This was a decrease of 2 (14.3%) from 2002.



Who

- Table 1 depicts the incidence (new cases) of HIV and AIDS for 2003 by gender and race/ethnicity, and is reported by date of diagnosis. This AIDS category has been separated to indicate cases initially diagnosed in 2003 from AIDS cases that are a result of HIV cases that progressed to AIDS during 2003. The number of HIV Disease cases (15) is determined by adding the number of new HIV cases (10) and the number of AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2003 (5).
- Of 10 HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence rate per 100,000 for the regional population was 2.1, with a rate of 2.1 for males and 2.0 for females. Of 5 new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003, the incidence case rate for females (1.6) was four times higher than the case rate for males (0.4) and 1.6 times higher than the regional case rate (1.0) for all populations. With a case rate of 2.1, males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate 2.6 times higher than females (0.8) and 1.4 times more than the regional case rate (1.5) for all populations.
- Blacks were disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Blacks account for 5.5% of the population in the region. However, the rate of HIV incidence per 100,000 population among the Black population (19.1) was 17.4 times higher than the case rate for Whites (1.1) and 9.1 times higher than the regional case rate (2.1). The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Blacks per 100,000 population in 2003 was 11.5, or 23 times higher than the case rate for Whites (0.5) and 11.5 times higher than the regional case rate (1.0). Blacks with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (7.6) 6.9 times higher than Whites (1.1) and 5.1 times higher than the regional case rate (1.5) for all populations. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Blacks (30.5) was 19.1 times higher than the case rate for Whites (1.6) and 9.8 times higher than the regional case rate (3.1) for all populations.
- The HIV incidence rate for Black males in the Southeast Region was 7.9, 4.2 times higher than the case rate for White males (1.9) and 3.8 times higher than the regional case rate (2.1) for all males. There were no new AIDS cases diagnosed in Black males and only one new case in White males in 2003. Black males with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (7.9) 4.2 times higher than White males (1.9) and 3.8 times higher than the regional case rate (2.1) for all males. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Black males (7.9) was 3.4 times higher than the case rate for White males (2.3) and 3.0 times higher than the regional case rate (2.6) for all males.
- The 2003 HIV incidence rate for Black females was 29.7, 74.3 times higher than the case rate for White females (0.4) and 14.9 times higher than the regional case rate (2.0) for all females. The AIDS incidence (initial diagnosis) rate for Black females was 22.3, 55.8 times higher than the case rate (0.4) for White females and 13.9 times higher than the regional case rate (1.6) for all females in 2003. Black females infected with HIV progressed to AIDS at a case rate (7.4) 18.5 times higher than for White females (0.4) and 9.3 times higher than the regional case rate (0.8) for all females. For overall HIV Disease incidence, the case rate for Black females (52.0) was 57.8 times higher than the case rate for White females (0.9) and 14.1 times higher than the regional case rate (3.7) for all females.

Table 1. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV Disease Cases by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region 2003*

	<u>HIV Cases**</u>			<u>AIDS Initial Diagnosis***</u>			<u>Progression to AIDS****</u>			<u>HIV Disease*****</u>		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
Male	5	50.0%	2.1	1	20.0%	0.4	5	71.4%	2.1	6	40.0%	2.6
Female	5	50.0%	2.0	4	80.0%	1.6	2	28.6%	0.8	9	60.0%	3.7
Totals	10	100.0%	2.1	5	100.0%	1.0	7	100.0%	1.5	15	100.0%	3.1
White	5	50.0%	1.1	2	40.0%	0.5	5	71.4%	1.1	7	46.7%	1.6
Black	5	50.0%	19.1	3	60.0%	11.5	2	28.6%	7.6	8	53.3%	30.5
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	10	100.0%	2.1	5	100.0%	1.0	7	100.0%	1.5	15	100.0%	3.1
White Male	4	80.0%	1.9	1	100.0%	0.5	4	80.0%	1.9	5	83.3%	2.3
Black Male	1	20.0%	7.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	20.0%	7.9	1	16.7%	7.9
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	5	100.0%	2.1	1	100.0%	0.4	5	100.0%	2.1	6	100.0%	2.6
White Female	1	20.0%	0.4	1	25.0%	0.4	1	50.0%	0.4	2	22.2%	0.9
Black Female	4	80.0%	29.7	3	75.0%	22.3	1	50.0%	7.4	7	77.8%	52.0
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Am Ind Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	5	100.0%	2.0	4	100.0%	1.6	2	100.0%	0.8	9	100.0%	3.7

* All numbers have been adjusted to compensate for delayed reporting. Rates are per 100,000 population. Population based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data.

** HIV Cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

*** AIDS Cases initially diagnosed in 2003.

**** Cases initially diagnosed prior to 2003, but progressed to AIDS in 2003.

***** The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2003.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

- Table 2 depicts HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult”, many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- The cumulative numbers reported for adult/adolescent HIV cases in this region indicate a total of 143 cases: 62 (43.4%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 11 (7.7%) in MSM/IDUs; 13 (9.1%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); and 54 (37.8%) in heterosexual contacts.
- The cumulative numbers reported for adult/adolescent AIDS cases in this region indicate a total of 275 cases, with 136 (49.5%) among MSMs, 63 (22.9%) among heterosexual contacts, and 41 (14.9%) among IDUs.
- Cumulatively, a total of 3 perinatal HIV cases and 4 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breast-feeding.)

**Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southeast HIV Region
Cumulative Through December 2003**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases		AIDS Cases	
	Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Case	%**	Case	%**
Adult/Adolescent				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	62	(43.4%)	136	(49.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug	11	(7.7%)	17	(6.2%)
Injecting Drug Use	13	(9.1%)	41	(14.9%)
Heterosexual Contact	54	(37.8%)	63	(22.9%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	3	(2.1%)	10	(3.6%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	8	(2.9%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	143	(100.1%)	275	(100.0%)
Perinatal Subtotal	3		4	
Total	146		279	

* Cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult,” many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**Percentages are calculated using Adult/Adolescent subtotals. Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Where

- Table 3 depicts HIV and AIDS cases and rates by selected areas within the Southeast HIV Region by date of diagnosis for 2003 and cumulative through December 2003.
- There were a total of 10 HIV cases diagnosed in this region during 2003, with a case rate of 2.1. Cumulatively, 148 cases have been diagnosed in the region with a case rate of 31.0. There were a total of 5 AIDS cases diagnosed in this region during 2003, with a case rate of 1.0. Cumulatively, 280 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the region with a case rate of 58.6.
- Two counties had the majority of HIV cases with 3 (30%) each--Cape Girardeau and Pemiscot County. The case rate for Cape Girardeau County was 4.4, and 15.0 for Pemiscot County. Cumulatively, the proportion of cases for Cape Girardeau was the largest, with 30 cases, equaling 20.3% of the total cases and a case rate of 43.7. However, the case rates for two other counties were higher, 79.8 in Pemiscot County and 44.5 in Scott County.
- Four (80%) of the 5 AIDS cases diagnosed were in the 14 counties that comprise the remainder of the region indicated in Table 3. Cumulatively, the proportion of cases for those 14 counties was also the largest, 35.7% (100 cases). However, when compared by case rates, several of the listed counties were higher. The cumulative case rates for Dunklin County was 84.5, 79.8 for Pemiscot County, 77.2 for Cape Girardeau County, 75.5 for St. Francois County, and 56.9 for Scott County.

**Table 3. HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Southeast Region
Diagnosed 2003 and Cumulative Through December 2003**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2003*			Cumulative			Diagnosed 2003			Cumulative		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%***	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%***	Rate**
Location												
Cape Girardeau County [†]	3	30.0%	4.4	30	20.3%	43.7	0	0.0%	0.0	53	18.9%	77.2
Scott County [†]	1	10.0%	2.5	18	12.2%	44.5	0	0.0%	0.0	23	8.2%	56.9
St. Francois County [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	16	10.8%	28.8	0	0.0%	0.0	42	15.0%	75.5
Pemiscot County [†]	3	30.0%	15.0	16	10.8%	79.8	1	20.0%	5.0	16	5.7%	79.8
Dunklin County [†]	0	0.0%	0.0	13	8.8%	39.2	0	0.0%	0.0	28	10.0%	84.5
Butler County [†]	1	10.0%	2.4	12	8.1%	29.4	0	0.0%	0.0	18	6.4%	44.0
Remainder of Region [†]	2	20.0%	0.9	43	29.1%	19.6	4	80.0%	1.8	100	35.7%	45.7
Southeast HIV Region[†]	10	100.0%	2.1	148	100.1%	31.0	5	100.0%	1.0	280	99.9%	58.6

*HIV cases reported during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

**Per 100,000 population.

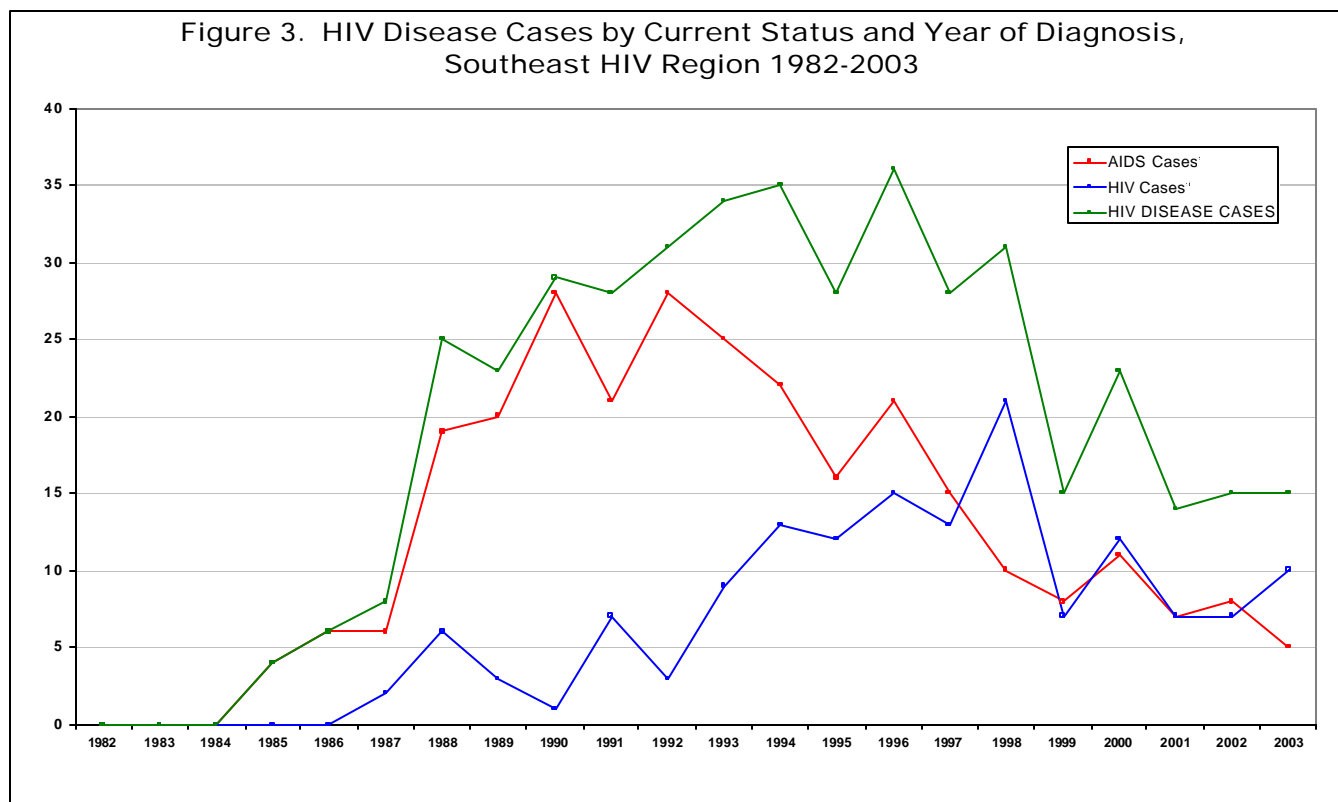
***Percentage totals do not equal 100 due to rounding.

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Trends

- Figure 3 depicts HIV Disease cases by current status and year of diagnosis for the Southeast HIV Region for the period 1982 through 2003. Due to the low number of cases in this region, small changes in the number of cases have the appearance of being quite dramatic when represented on this chart
- The number of diagnosed HIV Disease cases were the highest in 1996. The trend line indicates an alternating up and down pattern from 1994 through 2001, but overall, the number of cases declined from 1996 through 2001. The number of cases increased slightly in 2002; however, there was no change from 2002 to 2003.
- The largest numbers of diagnosed AIDS cases for this region were recorded in 1990 and 1992. This number has been generally declining since then, with a few exceptions in 1996, 2000, and 2002.
- Although there is variability in the trend line for diagnosed HIV cases, it generally increased from 1986 until reaching a peak in 1998. There was a decrease in 1999, followed by what may be a general trend upward, depending on next year's case count. The number of HIV cases was generally the same as the number of AIDS cases from 1999 through 2002, with the number of HIV cases higher than the number of AIDS cases in 2003. The numbers for 2004 may help determine if the number of HIV cases will continue to be higher than the number of AIDS cases.



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Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 191 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been diagnosed in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases made up 44.6% of 428 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 191 HIV Disease cases, 132 (69.1%) were AIDS cases and 59 (30.9%) were HIV cases.
- The 132 AIDS cases in MSM made up 47.1% of all diagnosed AIDS cases in the region.
- The 59 HIV cases in MSM made up 39.9% of all reported HIV cases in the region. In 2003, of the 10 HIV cases reported, 2 (20%) had, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for the specified category of 4 AIDS cases, and 6 HIV cases, have not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 4 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity in 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting.
- The two newly diagnosed HIV disease cases for 2003 were White males.
- Of the 101 living HIV Disease cases among MSMs, 88.9% of HIV cases and 91.5% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSMs comprised 9.3% of living HIV cases and 6.4% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 5 depicts living HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting. For all age groups of MSM, the largest proportion (55.6%) was among the 20-29 year old age group. The largest proportion of HIV cases for Whites were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 54.2%. Among Black males, the largest proportion was among 20-29 year olds (60%).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicated that at least 39% of these men (38% of white men and 54% of black men) had sex with females, as well as other men. (Note that the true percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 6 depicts living HIV cases in MSM by geographic area. Of the 54 living MSM HIV cases diagnosed from this region, 16 (29.6%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 8 (14.8%) were from St. Francois County, 7 (13%) were from Pemiscot County, and 23 (42.6%) were from the remaining counties in the region.

Table 4. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	2	(100.0%)	48	(88.9%)	0	(0.0%)	43	(91.5%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	5	(9.3%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(6.4%)
Other/Unknown	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.9%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.1%)
Southeast HIV Region Total**	2	(100.0%)	54	(100.1%)	0	(--)	47	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 5. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region 2003

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-19	2	(4.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(3.7%)
20-24	12	(25.0%)	2	(40.0%)	1	(100.0%)	15	(27.8%)
25-29	14	(29.2%)	1	(20.0%)	0	(0.0%)	15	(27.8%)
30-39	15	(31.3%)	1	(20.0%)	0	(0.0%)	16	(29.6%)
40-49	4	(8.3%)	1	(20.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(9.3%)
50-64	1	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.9%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total****	48	(100.1%)	5	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	54	(100.1%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

****Total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 6. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Geographic Area, Southeast HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	16	(29.6%)
St. Francois County	8	(14.8%)
Pemiscot County	7	(13.0%)
Remaining Counties	23	(42.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	54	(100.0%)

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 28 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been diagnosed in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases made up 6.5% of 428 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 28 HIV Disease cases, 17 (60.7%) were AIDS cases and 11 (39.3%) were HIV cases.
- The 17 AIDS cases in MSM/IDU made up 6.1% of all diagnosed AIDS cases in the region.
- The 11 HIV cases in MSM/IDU made up 7.4% of all reported HIV cases in the region. In 2003, no HIV or AIDS cases were reported with a mode of transmission as MSM/IDU.

Who

- Table 7 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDU by race/ethnicity in 2003. These numbers were not adjusted for delayed reporting because they were so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- There were no newly diagnosed HIV disease cases for 2003 for White or Black males.
- Of 16 living HIV Disease cases among MSM/IDUs, 88.9% of HIV cases and 85.7% of AIDS cases were in White males. Black male MSM/IDUs comprised 11.1% of living HIV cases and 14.3% of living AIDS cases.
- Table 8 depicts living HIV cases in MSM/IDU by race/ethnicity and age group for 2003. These numbers were not adjusted for delayed reporting because they were so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value. For all age groups of MSM/IDU, the largest proportion (55.6%) was among the 30-39 year old age group. The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for Whites was also in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 50%. Among Black males, the largest proportion was among 30-39 year olds (100%). However, this only represented one case.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 54% of these men (52% of white men and 60% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the true percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 9 depicts diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDU by race/ethnicity and geographic area. The 9 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region (each of these counties reported between 1-4 cases).

Table 7. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	<u>HIV Cases*</u>		<u>AIDS Cases</u>	
	<u>Incidence</u>	<u>Prevalence</u>	<u>Incidence</u>	<u>Prevalence</u>
White	0 (0.0%)	8 (88.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (85.7%)
Black	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)
Southeast HIV Region Total**	0 (--)	9 (100.0%)	0 (--)	7 (100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

**Table 8. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs
by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region 2003**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13–19	1	(12.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(11.1%)
20–24	2	(25.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(22.2%)
25–29	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
30–39	4	(50.0%)	1	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(55.6%)
40–49	1	(12.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(11.1%)
50–64	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	8	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	0	(--)	9	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

**Table 9. HIV Prevalence in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs,
Southeast HIV Region 2003**

The 9 total HIV prevalence in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region
(each of these counties reported from 1-4 cases).

Southeast HIV Region Total..... 9 (100.0%)

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 49 HIV Disease cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been diagnosed in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases made up 1.1% of 428 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 49 HIV Disease cases, 36 (73.5%) were AIDS cases and 13 (26.5%) were HIV cases.
- The 36 AIDS cases in IDUs made up 12.9% of all diagnosed AIDS cases in the region.
- The 13 HIV cases in IDUs made up 8.8% of all reported HIV cases in the region. In 2003, no HIV or AIDS cases were reported who identified their mode of transmission as IDU.

Who

- Table 10 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender in 2003. These numbers were not adjusted for delayed reporting because they were so low that the adjustment process would not change their whole number value.
- There were no newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003.
- Of 30 living HIV Disease cases among IDUs, 63.6% of HIV cases and 57.9% of AIDS cases were in White males.
- Table 11 depicts living HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group for 2003. For all groups of IDUs, the largest proportion (45.5%) was among the 30-39 year old age group. The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for Whites were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 57.1%. There have been no cases diagnosed among Black males. Among Black females, there were two cases of HIV. One was in the 40-49 year old age group (50%) and the other was in the 13-19 year old age group (50%).

Where

- Table 12 depicts diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of the 11 living cases diagnosed in IDUs, 3 (27.3%) were from Dunklin County and 8 were from the remaining counties.

Table 10. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southeast HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	0	(0.0%)	7	(63.6%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(57.9%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(5.3%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(18.2%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(21.1%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(18.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(15.8%)
Southeast HIV Region Total**	0	(--)	11	(100.0%)	0	(--)	19	(100.1%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases. Percentage total does not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 11. HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13–19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(50.0%)	1	(9.0%)
20–24	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
25–29	2	(28.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(18.2%)
30–39	4	(57.1%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(50.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(45.5%)
40–49	1	(14.3%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(50.0%)	1	(50.0%)	3	(27.3%)
50–64	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
65+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	7	(100.0%)	0	(--)	2	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	11	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity, and Gender in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group.

Table 12. HIV Prevalence in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area, Southeast HIV Region 2003

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Dunklin County	3	(27.3%)
Remaining Counties	8	(72.7%)
Southeast HIV Region Total*	11	(100.0%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2003, a total of 97 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been diagnosed in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases made up 22.7% of 428 diagnosed HIV Disease cases from all exposure categories in the region). Of these 97 HIV Disease cases, 58 (59.8%) were AIDS cases and 39 (40.2%) were HIV cases.
- The 58 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts made up 20.8% of all diagnosed AIDS cases in the region.
- The 39 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts made up 26.4% of all reported HIV cases in the region. In 2003, of the 10 HIV cases reported, 2 (20%) had, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 4 AIDS cases, and 6 HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category.

Who

- Table 13 depicts the incidence and prevalence for diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender in 2003 with numbers adjusted for delayed reporting.
- There were three newly diagnosed HIV Disease cases for 2003, two (66.7%) HIV cases and one (33.3%) AIDS case.
- Of 77 living HIV Disease cases among heterosexual contacts, 41% of HIV cases were in White females and 28.2% were in Black females. In the AIDS cases, 42.1% were Black females and 34.2% were White females.
- Table 14 depicts living HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group for 2003. For all groups of heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion (33.3%) was among the 20-29 year old age group. The largest proportion of diagnosed HIV cases for Whites were in men 40-49 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis with 50%. The highest proportion among White females was in the 20-29 year old age group (37.6%), followed by the 13-19 year old age group with 25%. Among Black females, the highest proportion was in 30-39 year old age group (36.4%).

Where

- Table 15 depicts living HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of the 39 living HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 7 (17.9%) were from Butler County, 6 (15.4%) from Scott County, 5 (12.8%) each from Cape Girardeau and Mississippi Counties, and 3 (7.7%) from Dunklin County. The remaining 13 (33.3%) cases were from the remaining counties in the region.

Table 13. Incidence and Prevalence of HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southeast HIV Region 2003

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence		Prevalence	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	0	(0.0%)	6	(15.4%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(10.5%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	6	(15.4%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(13.2%)
White Female	1	(50.0%)	16	(41.0%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(34.2%)
Black Female	1	(50.0%)	11	(28.2%)	1	(100.0%)	16	(42.1%)
Southeast HIV Region Total**	2	(100.0%)	39	(100.0%)	1	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2003 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. **Totals do not include Missouri Correctional cases.

Table 14. HIV Prevalence in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	<u>White Males</u>		<u>Black Males</u>		<u>White Females</u>		<u>Black Females</u>		<u>Total*</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%**</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%***</u>
13-19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(25.0%)	2	(18.2%)	6	(15.4%)
20-24	0	(0.0%)	1	(16.7%)	3	(18.8%)	2	(18.2%)	6	(15.4%)
25-29	0	(0.0%)	3	(50.0%)	3	(18.8%)	1	(9.1%)	7	(17.9%)
30-39	1	(16.7%)	1	(16.7%)	3	(18.8%)	4	(36.4%)	9	(23.1%)
40-49	3	(50.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(12.5%)	2	(18.2%)	7	(17.9%)
50-64	1	(16.7%)	1	(16.7%)	1	(6.3%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(7.7%)
65+	1	(16.7%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total****	6	(100.1%)	6	(100.1%)	16	(100.2%)	11	(100.1%)	39	(100.0%)

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns. Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. **Percentage of Race/Ethnicity and Gender in each age group. ***Percentage of cases per age group. ****Total percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 15. HIV Prevalence in Heterosexual Contacts by Geographic Area Southeast HIV Region 2003

<u>Geographic Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>
Butler County	7	(17.9%)
Scott County	6	(15.4%)
Cape Girardeau County	5	(12.8%)
Dunklin County	3	(7.7%)
Mississippi County	5	(12.8%)
Remaining Counties	13	(33.3%)
Southeast HIV Region Total*	39	(99.9%)

*Does not include Missouri Correctional cases. Total percentage does not equal 100 due to rounding.

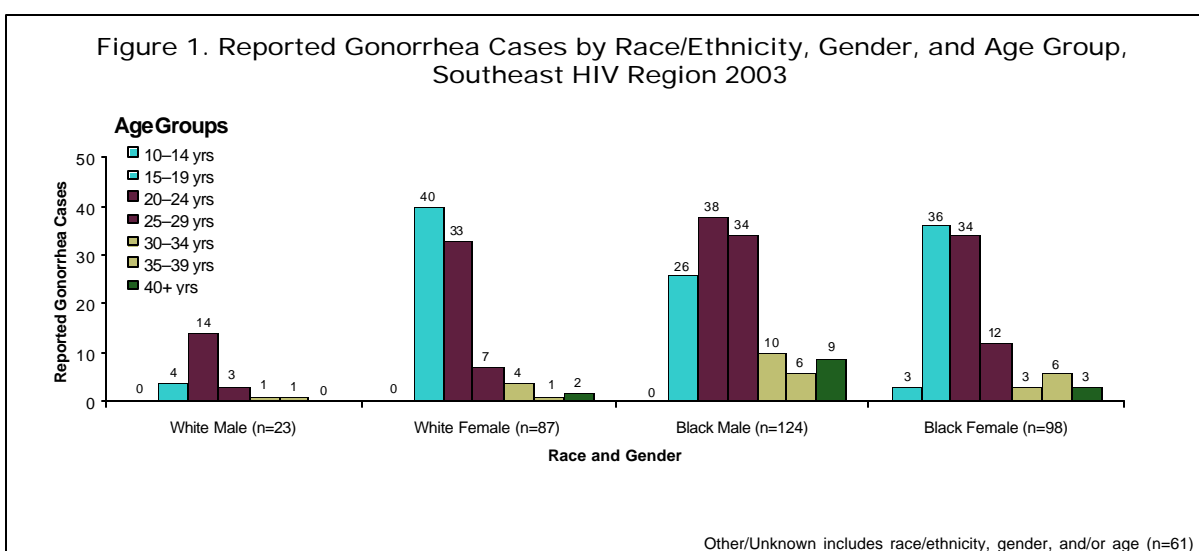
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- Table 1 depicts the reported gonorrhea cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the Southeast HIV Region**. During 2003, 393 cases of gonorrhea were reported; the corresponding rate was 82.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 393 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 161 (41.0%) were in males and 232 (59.0%) were in females. Among Whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (79.1%) than in males (20.9%); whereas among Blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (55.9%) than in females (44.1%).
- Of the 393 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 110 (28.0%) were in Whites and 222 (56.5%) were in Blacks. Three (0.8%) cases were in other racial/ethnic groups, and for 58 (14.8%) cases, race/ethnicity was unknown.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (847.5) was 33.8 times higher than the rate in Whites (25.1) (Table 1).
- Figure 1 depicts reported gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Of the 393 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003, 136 (34.6%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 39.8% of the 98 Black female cases, 40 (46.0%) of the 87 White female cases, 26 (21.0%) of the 124 Black male cases, and 4 (17.4%) of the 23 White male cases.



Where

- Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. In 2003, of the 393 gonorrhea cases reported, 73 (18.6%) were from Scott County, 60 (15.3%) from Butler County, and 55 (14.0%) from Cape Girardeau County. The remaining counties in the region each had between zero and 48 cases reported. Cases were reported from 16 (80.0%) of the region's 20 counties. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2003 was in Mississippi County (335.1). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race in selected counties.

Trends

- In recent years, the annual numbers of reported gonorrhea cases from the Southeast HIV Region have remained generally level.
- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 393 gonorrhea cases reported in 2003 represent a 6.0% decrease from the 418 cases reported in 2002. Since 2000, the overall trend in number of reported gonorrhea cases for the total population in the Southeast Region has remained steady. Among Blacks, the trend has been downward since 1999, with a slight increase in 2003. Among Whites, the trend has been upward since 2000, but down in 2003.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	110	28.0%	25.1
Blacks	222	56.5%	847.5
Other/Unknown	61	15.5%	-
Total Cases	393	100.0%	82.3

*Per 100,000 population

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Scott	73	18.6%	180.6
Butler	60	15.3%	146.8
Cape Girardeau	55	14.0%	80.1
Pemiscot	48	12.2%	239.4
Mississippi	45	11.5%	335.1
New Madrid	38	9.7%	192.3
Dunklin	26	6.6%	78.4
Other Counties	48	12.2%	-
Total Cases	393	100.1%	82.3

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County, Southeast HIV Region 2003

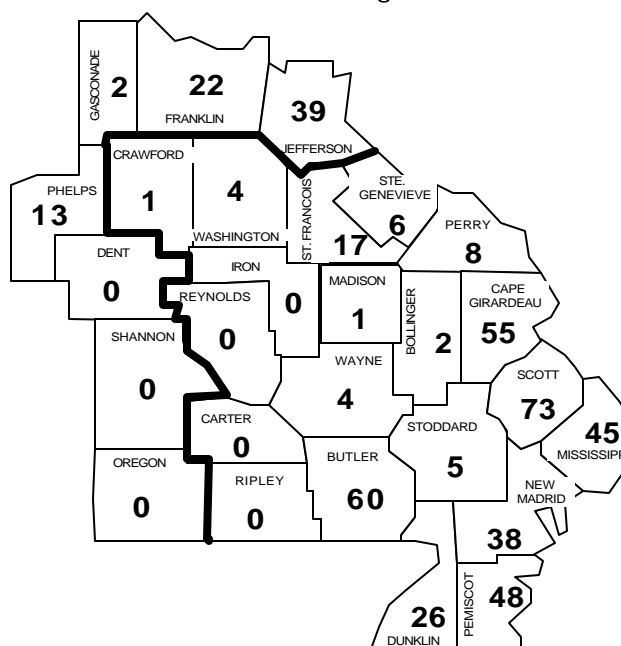


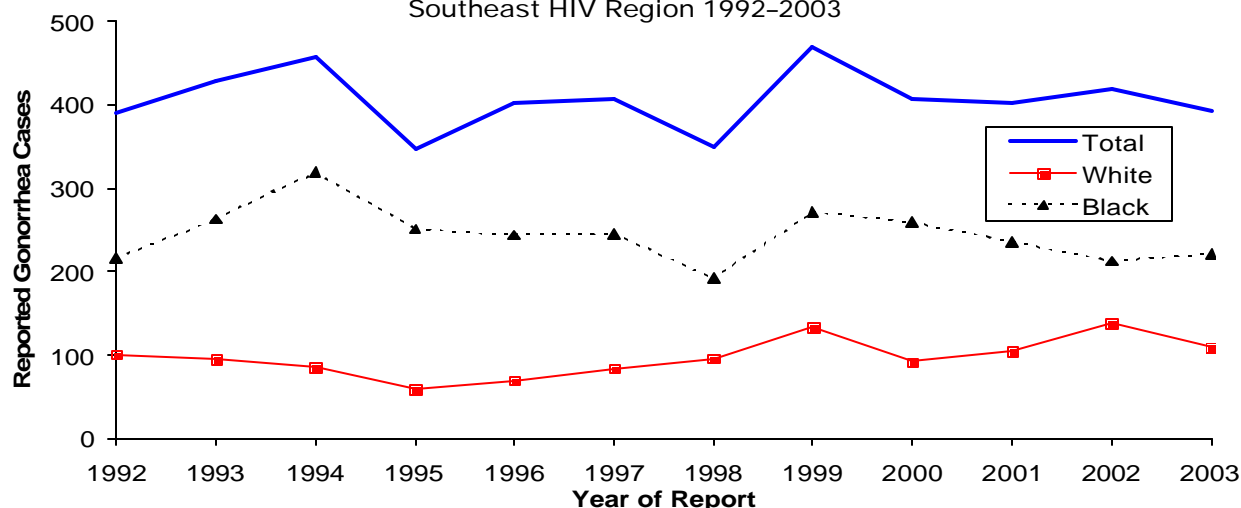
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2003

County	White			Black			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Scott County	18	24.7%	51.1	48	65.8%	1138.2	73	100.0%	180.6
Butler County	14	23.3%	37.4	25	41.7%	1187.6	60	100.0%	146.8
Cape Girardeau County	20	36.4%	31.8	31	56.4%	859.4	55	100.0%	80.1
Pemiscot County	8	16.7%	56.2	37	77.1%	707.3	48	100.0%	239.4
Mississippi County	6	13.3%	56.6	38	84.4%	1389.4	45	100.0%	335.1
New Madrid County	8	21.1%	48.9	28	73.7%	926.0	38	100.0%	192.3
Dunklin County	8	30.8%	27.6	10	38.5%	348.1	26	100.0%	78.4
Southwest HIV Region	110	28.0%	25.1	222	56.5%	847.5	393	100.0%	82.3

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, Southeast HIV Region 1992-2003



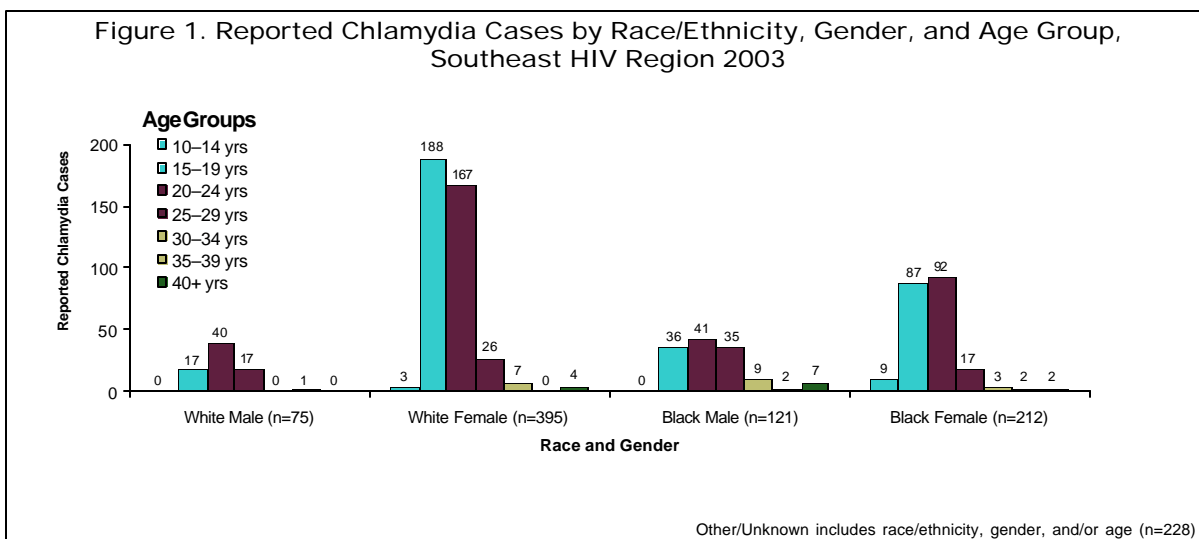
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- Table 1 depicts the reported chlamydia cases and rates* by race/ethnicity in the Southeast HIV Region**. During 2003, 1,031 cases of chlamydia were reported; the corresponding rate was 215.8 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 1,031 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 224 (21.7%) were in males and 807 (78.3%) were in females.
- Of the 1,031 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 470 (45.6%) were in Whites and 333 (32.3%) were in Blacks. Eight (0.8%) cases were in other racial/ethnic groups, and race/ethnicity was unknown for 220 (21.3%) cases.
- The rate of reported cases in Blacks (1,262.6) was 11.9 times higher than the rate in Whites (106.6) (Table 1).
- Figure 1 depicts reported chlamydia cases by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Of the 1,031 chlamydia cases reported in 2003, 463 (44.9%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 95 (44.8%) of the 212 Black female cases, 191 (48.4%) of the 395 White female cases, 36 (29.8%) of the 121 Black male cases, and 17 (22.7%) of the 75 White male cases.



Where

- Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from those counties having the largest numbers of cases. In 2003, of the 1,031 chlamydia cases reported, 170 (16.5%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 133 (12.9%) from Scott County, 127 (12.3%) from Butler County, and 96 (9.3%) from St. Francois County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 0-95 cases reported. Cases were reported from 19 of the region's 20 counties. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by county.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2003 was in Mississippi County (543.7). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for counties with the most cases. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race in selected counties.

Trends

- Since the mid-1990s, the annual number of reported chlamydia cases from the Southeast HIV Region have shown a general upward trend, the result of increased screening through the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP).
- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race/ethnicity from 1992-2003. The 1,031 cases reported in 2003 represent a 0.1% increase from the 1,030 cases reported in 2002.

*Per 100,000 population.

**STD data are presented using Missouri HIV geographic regions, rather than STD regions. This format for presentation is supported by the HIV Prevention and Care program, and is used by HIV/AIDS community planning groups and Ryan White Consortia groups for grant applications and program planning.

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	470	45.6%	106.6
Blacks	333	32.3%	1262.6
Other/Unknown ..	228	22.1%	-
Total Cases	1,031	100.0%	215.8

*Per 100,000 population

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region 2003

	Cases	%	Rate*
Cape Girardeau ..	170	16.5%	247.5
Scott	133	12.9%	329.0
Butler	127	12.3%	310.8
St. Francois	96	9.3%	172.5
Pemiscot	95	9.2%	473.9
New Madrid	80	7.8%	404.9
Dunklin	77	7.5%	232.2
Mississippi	73	7.1%	543.7
Stoddard	44	4.3%	148.1
Washington	33	3.2%	141.4
Other Counties ...	103	10.0%	-
Total Cases	1,031	100.1%	215.8

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County, Southeast HIV Region 2003

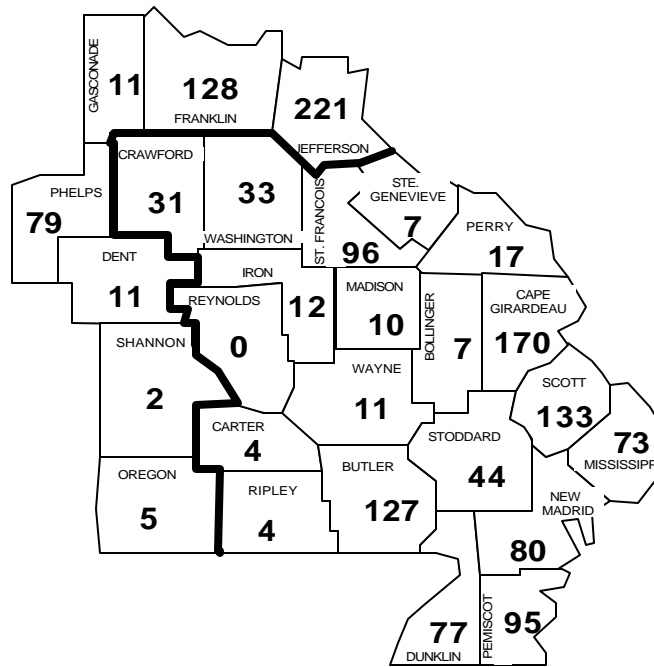


Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race in Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2003

County	White			Black			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
Cape Girardeau County	77	45.3%	121.7	65	38.2%	1793.6	170	100.0%	247.5
Scott County	61	45.9%	172.1	66	49.6%	1554.4	133	100.0%	329.0
Butler County	56	44.1%	148.7	18	14.2%	844.3	127	100.0%	310.8
St. Francois County	73	76.0%	136.5	0	0.0%	0.0	96	100.0%	172.5
Pemiscot County	19	20.0%	132.1	63	66.3%	1197.9	95	100.0%	473.9
New Madrid County	29	36.3%	176.4	44	55.0%	1449.8	80	100.0%	404.9
Dunklin County	19	24.7%	64.7	16	20.8%	555.7	77	100.0%	232.2
Mississippi County	17	23.3%	162.5	54	74.0%	1958.7	73	100.0%	543.7
Stoddard County	29	65.9%	100.3	2	4.5%	740.7	44	100.0%	148.1
Washington County	29	87.9%	130.1	2	6.1%	346.0	33	100.0%	141.4
Southwest HIV Region	470	45.6%	106.6	333	32.3%	1262.6	1,031	100.0%	215.8

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, Southeast HIV Region 1992-2003

